

ever fallen to their lot to experience. Grant no other household my ever know such ill-fated hopes, or feel such a vision which a family is bereaved.

"We cannot, however receive you back to our embraces, but I shall put in trust for the payment of your bond, enough to render you comfortable in another dwelling. Harry Brown must look out for himself. YOUR FATHER."

"Mother's P. S. Effie, I will call and see you to-morrow morning. Your Mother."

How the mother and daughter met we will not record. It was such an interview as we would never witness. But the future career of the young couple has not yet closed, for we have detached paragraphs from Effie's notebook, which runs thus:

"To-day is the anniversary of my marriage—commemorated by sighs and vain regrets, the result of my own folly is indeed a mournful page in my history! A wife and mother—yet scarce seventeen! A husband in Australia, and my very girlhood sacrificed by one rash act; would that my history might be so indelibly recorded, that all such blind passion and foolish excess might be forever unrecorded in future inexperienced hearts."

Again:

"Neither has been to see me to-day—that care-worn brow, that deep melancholy that settles upon his features is traceable to my folly. Would that with one heavy mark I could blot out my past errors, and become reinstated as Effie Grant. Harry is in a sad way—I saw it before he left the country—he was intemperate, loved to be called a high blood; played at fearful hazards, writes I must give him up forever—but this new bond in little Effie—"

"How I desire to warn all youthful admirers who are thrown into the vortex of temptation, of their danger, to tell them the folly of flirting. 'Gracious Heaven! Is it possible I am a widow—and not eighteen years of age! My mirror gives me many indications of the folly of a wasted youth. And now I am to return to the kind embraces of my parents, and once more safely lodged beneath the parental roof, may I prove what I have never been a trusting, devoted, affectionate daughter. They forgive me all, and take my child as their own!'"

The mournful part of Mrs. Brown's history is here concluded, and at the age of twenty-two, she was re-chartered to a gentleman of fortune and literary eminence, one who took a high stand in society. His wife, who had been thus severely tried and chastened, was ever after distinguished for the sweetness of her disposition, and the mild exhibition of the Christian graces. She adorned every circle she entered, was the idol of her husband and the prince of the declining years of her parents; but her youthful indiscretions always imprinted a sadness upon her countenance, which gave a melancholy interest to her pleasing, unobtrusive manners, and we cannot doubt but the deep penitence she evinced for early disobedience was washed away by the recording angel who waits for and accepts the tear of contrition, before he enters upon the book of remembrance, the record of early transgression.

From the Greenough (Ky.) Record.

An Exciting Trial.

Our little town was thrown into a state of excitement on Monday evening, from the arrest of JEFF. EVANS, a prominent lawyer of the Greenough bar, under a warrant of grand larceny. The accused was taken, soon after his arrest, before Judge Bryan and C. S. Gully, Esq., for examination. The Commonwealth was represented by Geo. E. Roe, Esq., and the accused, by his counsel, objected to C. S. Gully, as a member of the Court, on personal consideration. He was therefore notified that Esq. Rouse and W. Mack were in town, to both of whom he objected on the ground that they were in town when the arrest was made and probably partook of the excitement against him. The counsel for accused then asked for time until Tuesday morning to prepare for trial, which was granted. On Tuesday morning, June 6th, the accused was taken before Judge Bryan and H. A. Neal, Esq. The parties having announced that they were ready the Court proceeded with the examination. The Commonwealth produced her warrant which was examined by the counsel for the accused, and objected to it as imperfect, but they waived all objections to the warrant and proceeded with the case. The witnesses on the part of the Commonwealth were Cyrus Van Ribber, Jr., Marshal Baker, Timothy Clary, William Pearce and Jos. M. Robb, who were sworn. It was proven on the trial that Timothy Clark had used his pocket book, containing about one hundred and twenty-five dollars, that while using it to get some papers, he had hid away by him on a bench in the court house, and then got up and left the pocket book and went out of the court-house. The accused, soon after Clary left, went to the bench and sat down upon the pocket book; soon after sitting down on it he leaned over so as to admit his hand under him sufficiently to take hold of the pocket book which he drew out and placed in his pocket.

The accused then walked up stairs,

followed by witness Van Ribber, (who had witnessed the taking of the pocket book,) who saw him go into the ante and Lodge rooms of the Masonic Hall, closing the door of the Lodge Room after him. In a short time accused came out of the Lodge room and went into the Clerk's office and sat down near witness Robb and entered into peculiar conversation with him. Witness Van Ribber went to Clary and asked him if he had lost his pocket book. Clary after an examination said he had lost it. Van Ribber then told him he had seen accused take it. Clary immediately went to the clerk's office where accused was still engaged in conversation with Robb, and asked Robb if he had seen a lost pocket book. Robb answered no, but got up and made a thorough search on the floor and tables of the office, and it not being found, Clary then asked accused if he had seen or heard anything of a lost pocket book? Accused made no reply at all. Clary then went out of the office and gave witness Robb a sign to follow him and then told Robb what Van Ribber had told him. Clary, requested Robb to watch accused until he brought an officer. The Sheriff Van Ribber soon came and arrested the accused and placed him under guard. Search was then instituted and the pocket book found secreted in the Lodge room, but examination of it only contained fifty-one dollars and seventy-five cents. After the postponement of the trial on Monday the accused was searched and only twenty-five cents in money was found on his person.

A pocket book was found on him which very much resembled the one belonging to Clary. The guards who had accused under their care, and part of whom were present when he was arrested, testified that they saw the accused in possession of so much money except a twenty five cent piece nor did they see him make away with any. This being in substance the evidence introduced by both parties, George F. Roe, Esq., on the part of the prosecution, arose and addressed the Court in a feeling, eloquent and able speech, during which he read to the Court the authorities upon which the prosecution relied.

Mr. Roe was followed by E. F. Dulis, L. D. Riss and Jesse Corum, Esqs., on part of the defence, who with all their learning and skill labored for the accused. They rested the defense on this ground and this only viz. "that lost property cannot be the subject of larceny." And read to the Court many authorities in support of their position. The accused, who has long been noted as one of the finest orators in the State, arose and addressed the Court in a speech of one hour and ten minutes, and if we were permitted to use the expression we would say "he spoke as never man spoke."

The accused also relied on the same defense that his counsel had adopted.

Mr. Roe then made his closing speech for the prosecution, and the Court took the case and after advisement discharged the accused.

This one of the most remarkable cases which has ever occurred in any Court of Greenough County—remarkable on account of the high position and connection of the accused—remarkable on account of the excitement produced by it—and peculiarly remarkable on account of defense relied on the Counsel and accused for his acquittal.

(From the Louisville Courier.)

TRIBUTE OF RESPECT.

HALL OF CARROLLTON LORNS NO. 134, CARROLLTON, June 10th, 1854.

TO THE PUBLIC.

On Sunday evening, the 11th inst., the corpse of our Brother; HENDERS CLARK, was conveyed to our town. He fell a victim to cholera while in command of the steamer J. G. Cline, bound for Louisville from St. Louis. It became the sad duty of this Lodge to perform the ceremony observed at the funerals of deceased members. The place of internment on the farm of Capt. Armstrong, about four miles below this town. No convenient mode of conveyance was at our command; which being announced to Capt. David, of the Wisconsin No. 2, he promptly replied that his boat was at our service, though he lost a trip by it. We availed ourselves of the kind offer. The Northern, Capt. Fuller, soon after the colors were concluded, hove in sight with colors at half-mast, and Arbogast's hand of music aboard. We returned home on board of her. The boat ran a distance above the town, and dropped back to the wharf. Neither boat would receive compensation. A Brother acknowledged the kindness of Capt. Fuller, his officers, and members, Arbogast's hand, is a neat and pertinent speech. The disinterestedness and courteous bearing of Captains David and Fuller, and their associates, and the kindness of Arbogast's Coronet Band, seemed a fit subject for this Lodge to acknowledge in a more public manner, and in pursuance of a resolution the undersigned committee tender in each of the gentlemen alluded to, the profound thanks of the Lodge and assurances of esteem.

B. T. CROUCH, Secy.
HENRY CRITTENDEN,
R. W. MASTERSON.

WE CORRECT IT—It is never our aim or inclination to do injustice to any one, and we would submit to almost any torture rather than wrong a meritorious gentleman. Hence, we confess that we were in error, two weeks ago, in attributing an act to JAMES FINNELL, of Scott County, of which he was altogether innocent, as may be seen from the following paragraph from the Georgetown Herald, of the 15th.

We hasten to make the amende honorable, Brother French, and to thank you for having called our attention to it. Hope the Judge will pardon us for the error, as it was not intentional.—Flag.

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Now that the fugitive slave, Anthony Burns, has been brought to Virginia, and all the diabolical schemes of the abolitionists have been thwarted, it becomes the people of Richmond to find out, if possible, the name of the vessel in which he was carried off, and the name of the captain who commanded her. We have no doubt, if Burns were approached in the proper manner, that he would give up this information. We could not, it is true, bring those who were guilty to any legal punishment on the testimony of a slave. But we could very effectually demonstrate to the captain of that vessel, that his name was much more desirable than his company in future—and that all further intercourse with this city would be profitless and useless. There is also a probability, if his name were known, that the testimony of a white man could be obtained, and that, after all, this worthy would be brought to his just deserts—viz: a set of rooms in Col. Morgan's house of private entertainment.

We suggest to those having charge of his slave, whether this might not be done. Let him be approached in such a manner as to draw from him the truth, and let us hear what vessel carried him off, what captain commanded her, and, above all, what abolitionist instigated him to his escape. Some rich developments may be made. Richmond has not recently several fresh importations from Yankeeedom. They might have amused themselves in the intervals of business, with the delightful sport of instigating negroes to run off. Their names may be brought to light and the information might be of some service. It will not be our object to bring the people of this city to their senses in this matter—to teach them that nothing is gained by patronizing stealing Yankee quacks and traveling adventurers. Still, it is a loss, though it would cost a great deal, will be cheap.

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Mr. Toombs objected to the bill because it would leave all the deposit banks who paid pensions to set up claims.

Mr. Dodge moved an amendment—excepting banks, bank agents and officers, and private bankers from the benefits of the bill.

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The rules were suspended and the bill was passed.

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GEORGETOWN GUARDS.

We were pleased and interested some days since, in noting the movements, &c. of a new Company lately organized, styled the Georgetown Guards, and composed of some thirty fine young men mostly residents of the town; commanded by competent and intelligent officers, commissioned by the Governor, attached to the 12th Regiment 6th Brigade, Kentucky Militia.

We have understood that many of our merchants have been very liberal in making donations, but as the Company are not entirely supplied with the needful, room exists for all of a generous spirit to throw in their mite with advantage. "A word to the wise."

It is the intention of the Guards to celebrate the glorious Fourth in a becoming and appropriate manner; an oration to be delivered at a dinner given, whether by 'mine, host' of the Franklin, or by subscription we know not.

We annex the names of the officers in case there may be others wishing to join this fine corps of young men, to whom we wish success and happiness:

Names of Officers.

CHARLES S. GRANT, CAPTAIN;
C. R. SNEED, 1st Lieutenant;
G. F. ALLEN, 2d Lieutenant;
JAMES F. ROBINSON, JR., 2d Lieut.;
C. H. WEST, 2d Lieutenant.

Light Literature.

"What forbidden to read these delightful Arabian Nights, and Robinson Crusoe?"

"Yes Father and Mother say that we must not read books that are not true; they will not let us read Novels or Poetry, poor Children—mistaken, not to say silly Parents."

There exists in this cold world of ours a class of cynical philosophers (?) who desiring to drown all that breaths of poetry and of the imagination—all that is not of the (their) earth earthy, tell us that it is the height of folly to weep over fictitious sorrow—ridiculous to admire excellence which never existed, and altogether preposterous to allow our feelings to become excited, by the description of scenes, and actions, which have no being save in the brain of the poet and novelist.

After patiently listening to this view of the case, after granting that fiction is indeed fiction—a poem from beginning to end—fabrications all, of the imagination—yet if the sympathies which they have called forth, if the pure thoughts, the generous impulses, the warm affections, they aim at and far higher, and holier things, inspired by these children of the imagination be real—and if the mind be strengthened, and the heart warmed, and the thoughts purified, as they have been, and are, and will be forever more, by the high and holy and noble emanations of poetry and fiction such as Milton and Shakespeare, Cowper, Thompson, Dante, Spenser and a host of others penned—then it matters little in our opinion whether the ladder by which we ascend to heaven be upheld by props of reason or the hand of the poet.

But when we thus uphold the 'realism by poet governed' we subsume to no false principle—worship at no false shrine, neither dally a fictitious goddess. Truth is as highly prized, as deeply valued by us in our intellectual requirements, as it is by the sternest realist; mankind's sentimentality, high heroics, and rhyme unwedded to reason—these are not poetry, and more than the trashy 'yellow covered' literature are works of the imagination! true poetry must have its basis on truth! no man or woman ever was deeply moved, or had their sympathies truly enlisted in a work of the imagination, unless the thoughts, feelings and actions, calling forth those sympathies, were based on truth, and had nature for their counterpart! True there may exist no such beings as Mrs. Mortimer or Mr. Standish, Miss Lorimer, or Mr. Clement's but when we weep over the sorrows of the one, and rejoice in the littleness of the other, when we laugh at the folly, and grieve for the weakness, and rejoice in the triumph, of these so called fictitious characters, we know that these things have been, and will be, and therefore that the springs whereby these beings of the fancy are made to 'sport their hour on the stage' are the self same springs of action, by which we and our brother man, and sister woman, are actuated and impelled, and that though Mrs. Mortimer and Mr. Standish may be creatures of the imagination—Love, pride, jealousy, malice, envy and grief, all have a very real and passable existence.

So with Poetry—is not the world, this much abused world full of the beautiful things which constitute the very essence of poetry? Flowers those "sweet children of Mother Earth," Fountains and streamlets "making melodious murmurings," birds singing as they ascend to

high heaven—Ocean in its majesty, Heaven in its sublimity, woman in her loveliness, and childhood in its innocent beauty—these things are they not tainted with the spirit of poetry? even though they be not 'married to immortal verse,' or dotted "in words that burn." Aye the world is full of poetry despite the scoffing of the Skeptic; there is poetry in the soft south wind, in the raging storm, in the anguish of a deep grief, in the depth and strength of the affections, in the earnest and holy aspirations for a better life—"Life is a poem, a grand poem, composed of many stanzas," says the poet, and we echo the sentiment, despite those cynics and would be philosophers, who themselves of the "earth earthy" cannot soar beyond the contracted space to which prejudice, bigotry and ignorance have bound them—men who see in the gorgeous coloring of Autumn leaves only the coming of cold weather—who behold in the budding and blossoming of Spring's sweet flowers, but the prospect of peas beans and cabbage! Away with these children of the earth, and let us with the divine Milton exclaim, "In those vernal seasons of the year, when the air is calm and pleasant, it were an injury and a sullensness against nature not to go out and see her riches, and partake in her rejoicing with heaven and earth."

FIRST FRUITS OF THE GEOLOGICAL SURVEY.—Dr. D. D. Owen, the State Geologist now engaged in making his first survey, has found between the mouth of Tradewater river and Anvil Rock, a distance of eight miles, eleven beds of coals, thick enough to be worked with advantage, and varying from 2 to 5 feet in thickness; also eleven other beds, varying from 4 inches to 2 feet. Dr. O. thinks, from indications he has seen, that there are probably six beds of coal, from 2 1/2 to 5 feet thick, lying above the part of the coal measures he has examined.—The dip of the rock is from 3 to 5 degrees—2 to 3 inches to the yard; direction of prevalent dip, N. 25 to 30 degrees E. or N. E., and rise therefore S. W.

The order and thickness of the beds, beginning at Anvil Rock, some 8 miles above the mouth of Tradewater, and counting downward through the different strata are as follows:
1st. bed 4 feet.
2d. bed 3 feet.
3d. bed 5 feet; Mulford's main coal.
4th. bed 2 feet 6 inches; struck in Mulford's well.
5th. bed 3 feet; upper bed at Mulford's lower mines.
6th. bed 4 feet 2 inches; lower bed at same.
7th. bed 4 feet.
8th. bed 2 feet 6 inches; Ice House Hill.
9th. bed 4 feet; Bell's coal.
10th. bed 3 feet 6 inches; Cook's coal.
11th. bed 2 feet.

EXCITEMENT IN BEDFORD KT.—ESCAPE OF MISS WEBSTER.—Miss Webster, as most of our readers know, was indicted some years ago in Fayette county, Ky., for stealing or abducting a number of calves. She was convicted and sentenced to the penitentiary of the State for a term of years, and was pardoned out by Governor Crittenden after she had served but a small portion of the time for which she was sentenced. Recently some of these old indictments have been revived, and a warrant was issued for the apprehension of Miss Webster, which was served, but the lady being very sick, could not be removed. Under these circumstances a guard of three men was appointed to remain, tend, and watch her. The guard slept at their posts or were careless, and Miss Webster escaped. It was rumored at Bedford on Tuesday, that a party of men had crossed the river from Madison, and released Miss Webster by force. The rumor caused great excitement in that place.

Dr. J. Philip Hobbs, of Memphis, has addressed a letter to the Mayor of Nashville, that by the use of chlorine water entirely and exclusively, the cholera will disappear and never return. The doctor says this is known to him by analysis, and by an experience of twenty-four years. The editor of the Nashville Gazette says that from his own observation in 1849, when the cholera was in its worst stages, it was eliminated by those best acquainted with the disease, that those who used tannin water, where the disease was most prevalent, were free from it.

We understand that it is reported abroad, in the county and elsewhere, that we have had five or six cholera cases in town. There is no foundation in fact for this report; the only death that has occurred here, from any thing resembling cholera, was that of a negro who had taken an over dose of cherries, stones and all.

The health of the town, otherwise is remarkably good; certainly in all its length and breadth we do not know of a single case of cholera; nor have we known of such a case in the town or within its vicinity, since the summer season commenced. Dana Rumor is a lying jaded

TURKEY FOOT.

On last Saturday, in company with an astounded friend, we visited this remote portion of the county; where we found assembled about one hundred of the bone and sinew of the land. A magistrate's Court was in session; a meeting of the Masonic fraternity was convened, and several of the candidates for Judge and Sheriff, made brief but of course, eloquent speeches in support of their claims to the respective offices. All was harmony and good feeling, unmarred by disorder and confusion; indeed we have seldom seen so large a body of men together manifest so much of the true social feeling uncontented with dissipation and its concomitants; we made ourselves at home with the sovereigns and were treated with that manly courtesy and kindly warmth of hospitality so characteristic of the native born Kentuckian; hence we spent a most delightful day among the lofty hills and fertile fields of Old Scott. We were pleased to learn from intelligent and enterprising farmers, present, that the crops generally were in a very flourishing condition in that region of country, and that come what would, they would have abundance of the substantial and some of the luxuries of life, for themselves, and also for their friends, towards whom, we have reason to believe, they are always "on hospitable thoughts intent."

Much interest was manifested by our friends in that vicinity, with regard to the liquor question which has been exciting our town for some time past; and considerable indignation was expressed by some at the action of the town authorities; our incarceration in the jail, for not turning informer, was denounced in unmeasured terms; one very intelligent and influential man, a warm advocate of temperance, informed us in a private conversation, that great injury had been done to the cause of temperance by the indiscreet course of its fanatical advocates in this quarter; that his own efforts and those of other good temperance men in his vicinity, had been in a measure paralyzed by the indignation excited in the public mind, upon the fact coming to their knowledge that free men were sent to prison by temperance fanatics for refusing to criminate themselves or make themselves odious by becoming common informers on their friends and associates. Although on earnest and sincere advocate of temperance, he denounced the folly that would attempt to make freedom sober, moral or religious by penal enactments; pointed out the injustice to town and country, in the persecution of the hotels, kept for public accommodation; and condemned in unmeasured terms the illegal imprisonment of those who refused to criminate themselves or inform against their friends. In conclusion he reiterated his opinion, founded upon experience and keen observation, that the fanatical course pursued by the temperance advocates in this quarter, had done great and irreparable injury to the cause of temperance in that section of the county; that even its most ardent advocates there, repudiated and would repudiate any and all efforts to place free white men upon the level of slaves! by dictating to them what they shall eat and what they shall drink, and wherewithal they shall be clothed! We need not add, that our interesting and intelligent friend, besides being an earnest and consistent advocate of temperance in all things, was a true blue Republican a Democrat in whom there is no guile!

Judge Fennell made a pertinent and practical speech of about an hour's length, which was listened to with undivided attention by the large and highly respectable audience then and there in attendance; we were given to understand, upon reliable and highly respectable authority, that his vote at the Turkey Foot precinct will at least be as two to one—probably more. He appears to be exceedingly popular with the masses; and his recent action with reference to the parties falsely imprisoned in the county jail, so far from seating him back with the generous, free hearted, whole soul-ed yeomanry of Turkey Foot, is a feather in his cap; they go for him with a perfect vim! they believe that he has faithfully discharged the duties of his office, and are determined to endorse his belief with their votes.

As regards the candidates for Sheriff the matter is rather more doubtful. Messrs. Scruggs and Bradford were present and made a few remarks, but there was no very decided expression of opinion manifested, that we could discern. Glenn was not present, but we were led to believe that he was perhaps the favorite in that precinct; at any rate we were so informed. As regards the office of Jailor, Mr. Stevens, although not present, seemed to be the most popular in the crowd assembled on Saturday. We presume also, that our friend Edmonson, candidate for the Assessor's office, and a

very clever gentleman withal, will readily command a majority of the votes of the frank and free hearted citizens of the Turkey Foot precinct.

We trust that these remarks, prompted by the kindest feelings towards those whose hospitality and friendship we enjoyed, will not be deemed invidious or unwarranted by any of them. We have the kindest feelings for all the candidates, and could wish that all of them might be successful in the race for official honors and emoluments; but we presume that all and each of them, would be better satisfied to know the true state of the game, than to be kept in doubt and darkness. And we know that our friends at Turkey Foot will acquit us of any wilful attempt to influence their decision in the approaching election; even if we were so silly as to make the attempt, we are well aware that it would be signally rebuked by the independent freemen of Turkey Foot. In noting the events of the day, and our observations thereupon, we have told, to the best of our knowledge, the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth; "extenuating naught, nor setting down aught in malice;" true, there may be an honest difference of opinion upon some of the points; if so, and we have materially erred in our estimates in any respect we will cheerfully make the amende honorable provided the facts do not sustain us, and our reason is convinced of the error.

We understand that there is to be a splendid Pic Nic party given at Dudley Davis' in the White Sulphur precinct, on Saturday, the first of July. The Georgetown friends of a numerous crowd of the fair and beautiful of this and adjoining counties are expected to be present, together with the numerous array of County Candidates. Judging from "note of preparation" the array of managers names, &c. we have no doubt that this Pic Nic will be the affair of the season. Should we receive an invitation, of which we entertain no doubt, we will doubtless be there to mingle in the merry measures of the dance, and mutually "fonting the light fantastic toe," with the "fairer of the fair."

APPOINTMENTS.

There will be a Burgoon for the candidates at the mouth of Long Lick Branch near Betty's mill, on Thursday, the 29th inst. On Friday, the 30th, at Thomas Smith's old place on Cayce.
On Saturday, the first day of July, at Dudley Davis' in the White Sulphur precinct. On Sunday, the 8th of July at Squire John Lindsay's, on Eagle.
At Bedford, a Burgoon on Thursday the 13th of July.
On the 15th of July, a Burgoon at Squire John Jones, on Lyle's Fork.
On Saturday, the 22d of July, a Burgoon at Turkey Foot.

The examinations of Georgetown College have been progressing during the current week—Thursday is Commencement day. We have been unable to stand from a pressure of other business, but a friend has kindly promised to furnish as a full report of proceedings for the next number of the Herald.

Editors should never be surprised or angered at any thing. We fear that our esteemed friend, the editor of the Louisville Journal is an exception to this wholesome rule. We have not received his journal in exchange for lot these three days, hence we presume he has got angry and stopped his paper because of the force of our "Middleton Brandy" squib. Those who live in glass houses should not throw stones.

DEUELING AND HANGING.—Hanging has proved in one instance at least, a pretty effectual discouragement to the practice of duelling. In the Knickerbocker for April, published a few days since we find this paragraph, forming a part of the 'Editor's Table':

The following account of *The First and Last Duel in Illinois* is from Ford's History of that State, just published by S. C. Griggs & Co., Chicago. The year 1820 was signalized by the first and last dual which was ever fought in Illinois. This took place in Belleville, St. Clair county, between Alphonso Stewart and William Bennett, two obscure men. The seconds had made it up to be a sham duel, to throw ridicule upon Bennett; the challenging party. Bennett was in the secret, but Bennett, his adversary, was left to believe it a reality. They were to fight with rifles; the guns were loaded with blank cartridges; and Bennett, somewhat suspecting a trick, rolled a ball into his gun without the knowledge of the seconds or of the other party. The word to fire was given, and Stewart fell mortally wounded. Bennett made his escape; but two years afterwards he was arrested in Arkansas, brought back to the State, indicted, tried, and convicted of murder. A great effort was made to secure his pardon; but Governor Bond would yield to no entreaties in his favor, and Bennett suffered the penalty of the law by hanging, in the presence of a great multitude of people. This was the first and last dual ever fought in the State by any of its citizens. The hanging of Bennett made duelling discredited and unpopular, and the foundation for that abhorrence of the practice which has ever since been felt and expressed by the people of Illinois.

THE MAN WHO DARES TO DO RIGHT.—That man who can stand in the breach of public censure, with all the fashions of opinion, disagreeing him in the thought of lookers-on—with the tide of obloquy beating against his breast, and the fingers of the mighty, combined unmy, pointing him to scorn—may, with the fury of the drunken rattle threatening him human loath—and worse than all, having no prospect of to whisper a word of

fence or palliative in his behalf to the revilers—but bravely giving his naked head to the storm, because he knows himself to be virtuous in his purposes; that man shall come forth from the fiery ordeal like tried gold. Philosophy shall enshrine his name in the richest uncion. History shall give him a place on her brightest page, and old, yet, hoary far off posterity shall remember him as of yesterday!

Our friend French of the Georgetown Herald has been in durance vile. It seems that the town authorities had him up as a witness, and requested him to say, on oath, whether he had drank liquor in a certain hotel in the city with any other person. French, not liking an honorable man, to betray confidence reposed in him by gentlemen and at the same time criminate himself declined to answer the question in that form. The court insisted and French persisted in what he conceived to be his right, and in what he was advised, by counsel, was his right. He did not like to be placed in the attitude of an informer when the law did not compel him to be such. The court finally sent him to jail, and there kept him for a longer time than it had a right to do under the authority of the town charter, even if the imprisonment had been otherwise legal. He was finally released on *habeas corpus*.—Statesman.

COUNTERFEITS ON THE MANUFACTURES, and Farmers' Bank of Wheeling, of the denomination of \$5, have just made their appearance in that town. They are badly executed, but may deceive the unwary.

The voters of the city of Louisville have decided against the creation of water works by the corporation, by a majority of nearly 500.

The Cholera in Shepherdsville

We have been furnished the following report of the deaths from cholera that have occurred in Shepherdsville, Bullitt county. It appears that the disease broke out in great violence on Thursday evening 3 o'clock, and three days, the persons mentioned below have died:

W. B. Holsclaw, aged 49 years.
D. W. Holsclaw, son of W. B. Holsclaw, aged 20 years.
H. Holsclaw, aged 19 years.
Henry Holsclaw, son of W. B. Holsclaw, aged 12 years.
Frederic Travis, aged 57 years.
Jacob Troutman, aged 65 years.
Thos. Jacobs, aged 10 years.
E. Morpeth, aged 55.
Son of Morpeth, aged 7.
Mrs. Lyons, Irish woman not known.
Jerry, (black man) property of John Fergusson, of Louisville.
Julia, (black woman) belonging to G. W. Bowman.

In vicinity, M. Davidson, Jos. Kirts, McConly, Jno. Quig, several not recollected.

Every case that occurred proved fatal until Sunday. Great praise is due Dr. Durbin of Louisville for his never failing cholera medicine.

Courier.

SEVERE BUT INFALLIBLE.—This best remedy for a bona fello, says Dr. Lebaron, is to fill a tumbler with cold soup and quick silver mixed, which is to be bound tightly over the sore. In twelve hours the corn can be removed, then poultice to heal.

Mrs. Andrew, wife of Bishop Andrew, of the Methodist Episcopal Church South died in Oxford Ga., a few days since.

New York June 24.

The Steamer Illinois, from Aspinwall, with dates the 16th, arrived this morning, bringing the mails and a large amount of treasure. A dispatch from our commissioner at the Sandwich Islands has been received, and states that the government troops have taken the hands of the United States for protection from the French and all other foreign settlers. The commissioners accepted the islands for the United States and gave assurance of protection to them.

The thermometer has got about as high as it can be to us on a bust!

MARKETS.

LOUISVILLE June 27, 1854.
We hear of only small sales, and the regular retail trade. The weather is warm and clear, and the river falling.

Flour and Grain.—The market is dull, with a sale of flour at \$6.90, and small sales at \$7.10 a 67.25. Wheat nominal at \$1.99 a 1.50. Corn 45 a 55 cents. Oats 35 a 40 cents.

Provisions.—Rice coffee dull, with small sales at 10c. Sugar dull, with light sales at 4 a 4 1/2.

Provisions.—Dull, and we hear of no material sales.

Tobacco.—Receipts are falling off, with sales on Monday of 30 bales at prices ranging from \$3.70 to \$6.00 and 1 bale at \$8.50.

Whisky.—Light sales of raw at \$24.50. Freight.—Source and destination at 39 a 36 cts. New Orleans.

CINCINNATI, June 27, M.
Flour is dull at \$6.90 a 7.
Whisky 22c.

Provisions.—Nothing doing.
Grain.—Unchanged.

CONSUMPTION AND SLEEPING OF REMEDY.—See the certificate of Mr. Turner H. Ramsey, for many years proprietor of the Farm Hotel, Richmond, Va., and Vice of the City Hotel, Richmond, Va.

We refer the public to his full and lengthy certificate around the bottle, stating his case. See advertisement.

June 8, 1854 13 41.

We seldom recommend a manufactured medicine, believing that in most cases, nature's best efforts can be accomplished by the vegetable and mineral of medical science. But in the matter of dyspepsia, there are chronic features about it, which very often defy all the efforts of nature to create a healthy action of the digestive organs, and it not infrequently happens that thousands suffer for years, diseased both in body and in mind, from indigestion and its kindred ills. To such Hood's's Great Peppermint Cure is a most valuable preparation. It is a tonic medicine, giving a healthy action to the stomach, and will be found highly serviceable at all seasons, but especially during the spring. Dyspepsia can only be cured by a patient perseverance and one course of treatment; and to all those suffering under this and kindred we would recommend an application to the depot of Hood's's Great Peppermint Cure, 123 Arch street Philadelphia, PA. J. J. Hood, Proprietor.

June 29, 1854 16 41.

Milk Cows for Sale.

Will sell two or three Milk Cows with young calves. They may be seen on my farm, 4 miles from Georgetown on the Iron Works Road. GEORGE W. JOHNSON.

June 29, 1854 16 41.

DANCING SCHOOL.

MR. D. D. RICHARDSON, would respectfully notify those intending to patronize his dancing school that after Tuesday next, 4th July, no new Scholars can be entered. Private lessons \$1 per lesson.

June 29, 1854 16 41.

PIANO FOR SALE.

A PLAIN Rose Wood Piano of the best manufacture Chickering will be sold for \$110. It has been used a few months. Can be seen by calling at Mr. Runyon's store.

June 29, 1854 16 41.

Great Discovery.

THOS. S. BARKLEY & Co. have recently discovered an article which promises to relieve suffering humanity, of one of its severest ills, *The Artery Rotor* is the article we intend to perform, at one dollar each.

June 29, 1854 16 41.

Morocco Sackels.

JUST received another assortment (cheaper than ever) of those beautiful and useful articles for the ladies.

June 29, 1854 16 41.

Pure Elder Vinegar.

(Home Made.)
FOR sale by T. S. BARKLEY & CO.

June 29, 1854 16 41.

FROM PITTSBURGH.

A lot of white and green glass jars for Preserves, &c.

June 29, 1854 16 41.

Glass Milk Pans.

A new and desirable article for keeping milk sweet. T. S. BARKLEY & CO.

June 29, 1854 16 41.

LONDON SUPERFICERS.

ANOTHER supply for males and females. T. S. BARKLEY & CO.

June 29, 1854 16 41.

Forwoods Cholera Medicine.

THE best and safest medicine known for Cholera, prepared and for sale in any quantity by T. S. BARKLEY & CO.

June 29, 1854 16 41.

TEXAS.

REAL ESTATE BROKERAGE Collecting & Land Agency.

RAYMOND, FREEMAN & Co., ATTORNEYS AT LAW, Austin, TEXAS. HOMES IN TEXAS and other improvements obtained through this agency. Facility to the interests of Non-Residents. Registers of land for sale in all parts of the state; full exhibits of title and accurate descriptions of all registers of land and city lots. Lands located, bought and sold. Claims against the state for individuals collected and adjusted, and remittances made by exchange on New Orleans or any of the northern cities, if desired. A thorough and intelligent knowledge of the country and the land system insures superior locations and the best titles. Strangers looking at Texas may always have some leading agents and useful hints at hand of this agency. Registers open for examination. Office on Congress Avenue. D. G. FREEMAN, J. N. C. RAYMOND, G. R. FREEMAN.

June 29, 1854 16 41.

REVOLUTION IN TEXAS.

It will be remembered, that in the beginning of the revolution in 1836, Texas of large numbers in land to volunteers to serve in her armies.

We can now offer, to the survivors, and heirs of those who thus served, the recovery of all the lands promised by the Government of Texas. We are also prepared to prosecute all Texas land claims against the Mexican or American Government, whether Mexican or American. We have access to the Mexican rolls, Maps, Records, and other documents in the Public Offices at Austin city, we enjoy superior advantages for investigations of all kinds in regard to claims. We will give part of our attention to the recovery of claims illegally sold, for taxes or otherwise, and to estates which have been sold from fraudulent or mismanagement of agents or administrators.

To persons having LAND CERTIFICATES FOR EXCHANGE, we can offer particular inducements. Our thorough and intimate knowledge of the recent lands and surveys of the state, obtained from personal inspection, insures the most accurate locations, and perfect titles.

Long experience, and close attention to the LAND SYSTEM and an accurate knowledge of the different elements of title, together with the large number of land and ranches in our office for sale, enables us to furnish prompt and reliable information, and assistance in persons desiring good homes, and to afford superior advantages to those wishing to make safe and profitable investments.

We are offering the BEST LANDS in every part of the state—Improved and unimproved, at very easy rates, and in tract suits for purchase, as well as for sale in lots of every kind, and in estate on the most favorable terms.

To persons having land in Texas, who wish to sell, we can keep books in which a registered description (furnished by the owner or obtained by personal inspection) and the title of title &c. of all tracts is made. In fact, making a cheap and effective mode of disposing of land. If desired we will examine land in any part of the state, ascertain its value, and report faithfully, delivering from all encumbrances, and the title is our office. We are also offering a large quantity of land in Texas, and in other parts of the country, at very low rates, and in tract suits for purchase, as well as for sale in lots of every kind, and in estate on the most favorable terms.

By act of Congress, and authority to the effect of a complete survey of the land in the public lands of the United States.

Office of Congress, Austin, Texas. J. N. C. RAYMOND, G. R. FREEMAN, & Co.

June 29, 1854 16 41.

Second thoughts are the updated child of experience.

For sale by
March 3.

PATENT Medicines, of different kinds,
rescued 'em-alls for sale at this Office

March 3, 1853 J. F. APPELGATE

the world. It would be used only once in two weeks. Call and get a bottle at

March 17 11

FRIMBLE'S

d. J. C. Smith, Hagerstown, Md. Storage Wines
 and Old Whiskey, constantly on hand at
 [Drug Store on] GEO. F. TRIMBLE
 Feb. 9 1854 \$7.